

the longest; no metatarsal or subarticular tubercles. Skin everywhere rough with small granular tubercles, which are larger and conical on the sides of the body and of the limbs, and especially on the back of the thighs; no sensory canals. Vent in a short dermal prominence, not covered by lips.

Olive-brown above and beneath, uniform or with very indistinct darker spots; the larger tubercles somewhat lighter.

From snout to vent 37 millim.

In the general character of its integument, *Hymenochiru* shows great resemblance to *Pipa*, while differing in the absence of dermal appendages on the head; it also agrees with *Pipa* in having the third toe the longest, whilst the presence of claws is only paralleled by *Xenopus* among Tailless Batrachians. In its external characters, therefore, as well as in its skeleton, the new genus exhibits a singular blending of the features which distinguish the two previously known Aglossa, and serves to connect them in a most unexpected manner, whilst it adds to throw doubt on the propriety of establishing families on the presence or absence of teeth, as has been invariably the practice since the time of Duméril and Bibron. I have been the first to lower the systematic importance of that character (Cat. Batr. 1882) and subordinate it to other points of structure derived from the skeleton, in which reform I have been followed by Cope (Batr. N. Amer. 1889, p. 247); and even soon after (Ann. & Mag. N. H. [6] i. 1888, p. 188) I found cause to believe that it had been greatly overvalued as defining families, a conclusion which is further enforced by the discovery of *Hymenochirus*.

XII.—Description of a new Genus of Gobioid Fishes from the Andes of Ecuador. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

OREGOBIUS.

Body elongate, cylindrical, covered with small, strongly ciliated scales; no lateral line. Mouth large, inferior, the lower jaw forming an angle at the symphysis; a single series of minute, closely-set ciliiform teeth in the upper jaw, directed downwards and inwards; two series of teeth in the lower jaw, the inner consisting of a few small canines, wide apart and erect, with the point slightly curved inwards, the outer of minute ciliiform teeth as in the upper jaw but directed outwards, perpendicular to the canines. Two dorsal fins, the anterior with six rays; second dorsal and anal elongate, similarly developed, not reaching the caudal. Ventral fins

united into a disk, which is free in its two posterior thirds. A deep axillary pit.

This new genus is, perhaps, most nearly related to *Evothrodus*, Gill, which has likewise outwardly directed mandibular teeth, but the dentition of which is otherwise entirely different. The occurrence of a Gobioid fish in mountain streams is a fact of exceptional interest.

Oreogobius Rosenbergii.

Depth of body 6 times in total length, length of head 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Length of head $1\frac{1}{2}$ its width, which equals its depth; snout rounded; diameter of eye $1\frac{2}{3}$ in length of snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital width, 5 in length of head; mouth extending to below posterior third of eye; interorbital region and occiput flat; head naked; gill-cleft as wide as its distance from its fellow. Dorsal VI, I 10; the space between the two fins equals $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the base of the anterior; the rays much more elevated in the male than in the female, the longest, in both fins, measuring $1\frac{2}{3}$ length of head in the former, hardly equalling the length of the head in the latter. Anal I 10, the longest rays measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head in the male, $\frac{1}{2}$ in the female. Pectoral rounded, with 20 rays, as long as head. Ventral disk a little broader than long, $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Caudal rounded. A well-developed anal papilla in both sexes. Caudal peduncle compressed, twice as long as deep. 70 to 76 scales in a longitudinal series, 16 or 17 between second dorsal and anal. Dark brown (in spirit), with more or less distinct yellowish cross-bars; each scale with a blackish dot; belly yellowish; first dorsal, anal, and pectoral blackish; second dorsal and caudal greyish, with small light spots.

Total length 113 millim.

Two specimens from Paramba, N.W. Ecuador, 3500 ft. altitude, were obtained by the British Museum from Mr. W. F. Rosenberg.

XIII.—*Revision of British Mollusca.* By the Rev. Canon A. M. NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

[Continued from ser. 6, vol. vi. p. 341.]

THE part of the Revision which I now publish was written in 1890, but additions have been made in order to bring our knowledge up to the present time. Publication was delayed because I understood that Mr. Edgar A. Smith would continue the publication of the 'Lightning' and